



# POISON HEMLOCK



## WHAT IS POISON HEMLOCK?

- A tall, invasive plant with purple-speckled stems and fern-like leaves.
- One of North America's most toxic plants to humans and animals.
- Often mistaken for wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace.

## DANGERS:

- Toxic sap can cause skin irritation and severe reactions
- Inhaling fumes from burning poison hemlock is extremely dangerous
- DO NOT touch, mow, or burn this plant!

## HOW TO SAFELY REMOVE POISON HEMLOCK:

### 1. Protect Yourself:

- Wear gloves, long sleeves, pants, and eye protection.

### 2. Remove by Hand or Digging:

- Pull plants when soil is moist and before flowering.
- Dig out the taproot at least 2 inches deep to stop regrowth.

### 3. Dispose Properly:

- Place all plant material in plastic bags.
- Dispose of in the trash (do NOT compost or burn).

### 4. Clean Up:

- Wash clothes and tools thoroughly after removal.

### 5. Herbicides:

- Can be used in early spring or late fall on young plants. Early removal (before flowering) is safest and most effective.
- Consult your local OSU Extension office for guidance.

## RESOURCES:

### OSU Extension Offices

- Help identify poison hemlock.
- Offer control strategies (chemical, mechanical, etc.).
- May coordinate with local efforts or recommend licensed professionals.
- [www.extension.osu.edu/home](http://www.extension.osu.edu/home)

### Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA)

- Oversees noxious weed regulations at the state level, but does not directly remove the plants.
- [www.agri.ohio.gov](http://www.agri.ohio.gov)



Delaware Public  
Health District  
[DelawareHealth.org](http://DelawareHealth.org)